WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.] SALISBURY, N. [illegible] NO. 58.

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BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. *** Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Negroes for Sale.

ON the last Thursday in July, at the C[illegible] House in Salisbury, will be sold, on a [illegible] of six months, several valuable young NE[illegible] Boys and Girls, belonging to the estate of [illegible] late Col. Richmond Pearson, deceased.

J. A. PEARSON, *Execu[illegible]*
E. PEARSON, *Executrix.*

June 25, 1821.——55ts

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in *Salisbury*, a general and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARD-WARE, and
MEDICINES,

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable h[illegible] to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and ex[illegible] amine for themselves. All kinds of Cou[illegible] Produce received in exchange.

1at78 J. MURPH[illegible]

For Sale,

THE well known stand in Lexington, [illegible] known by the name of the *Swan Tav[illegible]* with one and a half Town Lots, with good Stables, a Kitchen, and all necessary Out-Houses. The Dwelling-house is roomy, and well fu[illegible] with furniture, which may be had by th[illegible] chaser.

Also, 130 acres of good LAND, joining [illegible] The plantation is in a high state of cultiva[illegible] I will make the payments easy, as times are [illegible] For terms, apply to the subscriber in Lexin[illegible]

MICHAEL BEAR[illegible]

May 7th, 1821. 10wt58

New Stage to Raleigh.



THE subscriber, who [illegible] contractor for carryi[illegible] the U. States Mail betwe[illegible] Raleigh and Salisbury, [illegible] way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully [illegible] forms the public, that he has fitted up an e[illegible] NEW STAGE; which, added to other impr[illegible] ments that have been made, will enable him [illegible] carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The sca[illegible] of money, the reduction in the price of prod[illegible] &c. demand a correspondent reduction in e[illegible] department of life: Therefore, the subsc[illegible] has determined to reduce the rate of p[illegible] from *eight* to *six* cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by wa[illegible] of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a *trial* to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in [illegible] Friday evening, and leaves there for [illegible] on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE[illegible]

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of [illegible] ing his friends, and the public in g[illegible] that he has established himself in the ho[illegible] merly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eato[illegible] Town of Huntsville, Surry county, N. C[illegible] and has been at considerable expense in m[illegible] his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may [illegible] him with their custom. His Sideboard is [illegible] vided with Liquors of the best quality, and [illegible] Stables with every thing requisite for Hor[illegible] and hopes, by particular attention, to merit [illegible] share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820. 30

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the *Cabinet Business;* and will execute all [illegible] ders with neatness and despatch, for cash, cre[illegible] or country produce. M. D

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the [illegible] of Prince William, Virginia, as he was [illegible] in that county. I will give the above [illegible] if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac W[illegible]* [illegible] cord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if s[illegible] in any jail, and information given, so that [illegible] again.

EVAN [illegible]

March 24, 1821. 5[illegible]

The Editors of the Richmond E[illegible] requested to insert the above advertisem[illegible] weeks, and send their account to the [illegible] the Western Carolinian for payment.

Writs Venditioni Exponas,

For sale at this Office.

[illegible]

Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Y[illegible]kin Navigation Company have req[illegible] ment of the seventh, eighth an[illegible], of ten dollars each, upon e[illegible] d, to be made to the Treas[illegible] ny, or to such Agents as they [illegible] the same: And that paymen[illegible] e made on or before th[illegible] the shares of the [illegible] be sold at auction [illegible] h-Carolina, on M[illegible] day of [illegible] ber next.

FRANCIS [illegible] *President pro tem.*
Of the Y[illegible] Navigation Company.

June 20, 18[illegible] [illegible]10

Education.

ON the first of October next, the *Pleasant Retreat [illegible]*, at Lincolnton, N. C. will open under the superintendence of the Rev. Messrs. M[illegible] and BELL. In this institution will be ta[illegible] the different branches of English and Cla[illegible] Education, such as Reading, Writing, [illegible], English Gr[illegible], Geography, [illegible] oral and Nat[illegible] Philosophy, the [illegible] in Language[illegible], if required, [illegible] nstructed in the German and He[illegible]

[illegible] ess of the Buildings, in point of [illegible] convenience, together with the [illegible] boarding, the established moral [illegible] the villagers and vicinity, the health[illegible] e place, and the well known and acabilities of the gentlemen who will [illegible] the exercises of the Academy, give this [illegible] decided preference to any in the state. [illegible] Trustees do, therefore, confidently feel themselves entitled to a liberal share of public patronage; and expecting it, they pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting on their part to promote the improvement of the students.

By order of the Board.

D. REINHARDT, [illegible]

L[illegible]ton, N. C. June 5, 1821. [illegible]

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ASHE COUNTY.

[illegible]ORGE BOWER *vs.* James M'Guier: Original attachment, returned to May session, [illegible] It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for [illegible] months, that the defendant, James M'Guier, [illegible] at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter [illegible] to be held for the county of Ashe, on [illegible] nd Monday after the fourth Monday in [illegible], and plead, answer, or demur, other[illegible] judgment by default final will be entered [illegible] him.

[illegible] THOS. CALLOWAY, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ASHE COUNTY.

[illegible]ARD SHOWN *versus* James M'Guier: Original attachment, returned to May session, [illegible] It is ordered by the court, that pub[illegible] made in the Western Carolinian for [illegible] ths, that the defendant, James M'Guier, [illegible] the next Court of Pleas and Quarter [illegible] to be held for the county of Ashe, on [illegible] nd Monday after the fourth Monday in [illegible], and plead, answer, or demur, other[illegible] judgment by default final will be entered [illegible] inst him.

[illegible]59 THOS. CALLOWAY, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ASHE COUNTY.

[illegible]UGH & FINLY *versus* James M'Guier: Original attachment, returned to May [illegible] 1821. It is ordered by the court, that [illegible] on be made in the Western Carolinian [illegible] months that the defendant, James Mac [illegible] appear at the next Court of Pleas and [illegible] Sessions to be held for the county of [illegible] the [illegible] Monday after the fourth [illegible] day in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will [illegible] ered up against him.

[illegible]59 THOS. CALLOWAY, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ASHE COUNTY.

KOONROD SMITTIAT *vs.* James M'Guier: Original attachment, returned to May session, 1821. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for [illegible] months, that the defendant, James M'Guier, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Ashe, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him.

10wt59 THOS. CALLOWAY, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1821. Henry Williams *vs.* William Butler; Original attachment, Jesse A. Pearson and others summoned as garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to replevy, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken against him by default.

11wt63 Test: JNO. GILES, *C. R. C. C.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1821. Richmond Pearson's executor and executrix *vs.* William Langhorn, John C[illegible]y, and J. S. Burwell........Original attachment levied on land. It appe[illegible] [illegible] of the court that th[illegible] inhabitants of this state, [illegible] that publication be made for [illegible] Western Carolinian, printed in S[illegible] the defendants appear at the next Court [illegible] and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to replevy, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken against them by default.

6wt58 Test: JNO. GILES, *C. R. C. C.*

Medical.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

We were gratified yesterday with the perusal of a private, familiar letter from London, written by a distinguished American physician. It ap[illegible] to us that a considerable part [illegible] letter could not fail to prove [illegible] teresting to his brethren of [illegible] ty at home; and we therefore [illegible] ed permission to publish [illegible] from it, which we now [illegible] readers.

LONDON [illegible]

"I have visited [illegible] Bartholomew's, St. Geo[illegible] Thomas's Hospitals, with [illegible] tive prescribing Surgeons. [illegible] first observation which I had occasion [illegible] make, was, that they are by no means exemplary in the [illegible] in which they are kept, being much inferior to the Pennsylvania Hospital, as the la[illegible] however, considered a "rara a[illegible]" [illegible] is perhaps not fair to establish [illegible] standard of comparison. Th[illegible] ing House is [illegible] e mar[illegible] striking, superior [illegible] er [illegible] ther in extent than [illegible] other [illegible] stance."

"St. Bartholom[illegible] did [illegible] time of my visit, p[illegible] ent much [illegible] or interest in its [illegible], indeed [illegible] Abernethy apolo[illegible] in this respect. [illegible] modified an old [illegible] for fractured os [illegible] the frame which [illegible] such a manner, [illegible] increased or d[illegible] pleasure. This plan also [illegible] Thomas' and Guy's and [illegible] hobby of the d[illegible] ever, a child of [illegible] who had his lim[illegible] a cushion, witho[illegible] and the remark[illegible] circumstance w[illegible] children healed v[illegible] ed scarcely an[illegible] rest. As far as [illegible] nethy's leading [illegible] chronic diseases, [illegible] ticularly to the s[illegible] and bowels; this [illegible] every patient—[illegible] where an immediate o[illegible] cessary, surgery can d[illegible] I had an opportunity on the same [illegible] of seeing Mr. Lawrence operate [illegible] strangulated femorel hernia in a [illegible] man. The operation was well [illegible] formed, though I was [illegible] any remarkable ad[illegible] nor indeed did the [illegible] indicate a better [illegible] parts than [illegible] of the water. Disea[illegible] joints were numerous; issues and caustics constitute the mode of treatment; the purgative plan, if k[illegible] attended to. In a few [illegible] ds I dined with Mr. Ab[illegible] was much pleased with hi[illegible] sociable, honest and unp[illegible] man, more disposed to amu[illegible] after the business of the day [illegible] trase his brain on medical su[illegible]

"Mr. Cooper was ci[illegible] h in a few days afterwards t[illegible] his hospitals: the variety [illegible] here much greater and m[illegible] ing; diseases of the bones, o[illegible] stis, and of the joints, are remarkably numerous. Mr. Cooper has lately performed an operation of an interesting character, on a clergyman; the [illegible] of more than a hundred [illegible] the bladder, by m[illegible] ceps. The case, [illegible] me, is briefly thi[illegible] summer he was [illegible] gentleman; as the [illegible] rable for operating, h[illegible] mixture, with a [illegible] the month of Nov[illegible] sub mit to it. He [illegible] rdingly, and Mr. C. o[illegible] convincing himself o[illegible] several small calculi [illegible] his head to attempt the[illegible] through the ure[illegible] Weis, [illegible] ious instru[illegible] in a[illegible] me furnished him [illegible] a suit[illegible] pair of forceps, and, at the very [illegible] trial, he hooked out thirty. This operation was repeated in a few days [illegible] the whole were removed, and the gentleman perfectly restored. The instrument resembles a common sound [illegible] lit into two blades at its extremity; these blades were made to recede from each other by a stylet, with a shoulder [illegible] through the instrument. When the stylet is drawn outwards, the blades recede, which gives an opportunity to pass them over the stone; the stylet being then shoved inwards the elasticity of the blades brings them together, [illegible] ore [illegible] the stone.

[illegible] ication of [illegible] for a few [illegible] s of the ur[illegible] favour [illegible] man's [illegible] in fav[illegible] our cou[illegible] requir[illegible] the [illegible] English [illegible] ers, [illegible] gh [illegible] ts, a[illegible] er, [illegible] es of the [illegible] sion [illegible] resting [illegible] are [illegible] e gen[illegible] h from [illegible] n. I have derived [illegible] Everard [illegible] Charles [illegible] this is an [illegible] the underta[illegible] fession here is almost [illegible] ould readily seize up[illegible] from the [illegible]

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

[illegible] ELDER.

[illegible], *Linn.*]

[illegible] this shrub, which is [illegible] in our fields, and is [illegible] am, are not sufficiently [illegible]. In continental Europe [illegible] used with success in [illegible] Chaptal, Parmentier, and [illegible] admirable dictionary of [illegible] applied to the arts and to [illegible] estic economy, say that [illegible] ocrates down to the present [illegible] been employed in medicine, [illegible] virtues and properties unequiv[illegible] confirmed by time and experi[illegible]

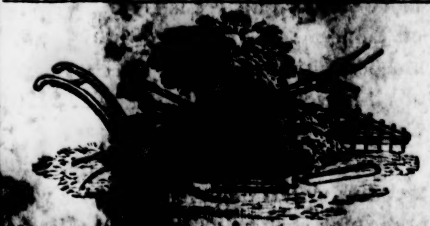
Its flowers are resolutive, anodyne, and [illegible]. Infused, and drank like tea, they provoke and establish perspiration in certain fevers, colds, and catarrhs; fried with eggs they are an agreeable [illegible]; applied as a fomentation [illegible] of erysipelas, they re[illegible] heat and irritation, and prove [illegible] in all disorders of the skin. [illegible] and applied to the forehead [illegible] they cure the megrim. [illegible] are used in a [illegible] or bath for swollen legs, partic[illegible] in the dropsy, in which disorder the berries, inner bark, and roots of this plant are used with great effect as diuretick and pu[illegible] From th[illegible] a *rob* or th[illegible] is given [illegible] plaints, a[illegible]

[illegible] give a fine perfume to vinegar, and to wine the flavor of muscat; apples, when laid on a bed of these flowers, when dried, and then confined from the air, acquire an exquisite taste. A decoction of its berries dyes linen when passed through alum water, of a green brown color; and excellent brandy can be distilled from them.

An English farmer in the county of Devonshire, in a season when the whole of the vegetation in his neighbourhood had been destroyed by caterpillars, grasshoppers, and other insects, observed that the Elder remained un[illegible], in full health and vigor; this [illegible] him to make an experiment [illegible] was attended with perfect success. With boughs of the Elder tied together he went over his grounds, whipping and brushing gently his cabbage plants, turnips, and even wheat, which drove off all the insects, who never returned. He then tried the same operation on his fruit trees with equal effect. Since this discovery has been made known, some boil the branches and leaves of this plant in water, and then sprinkle this decoction over young plants, which is said to preserve them effectually from destruction by insects. A peculiar account of this experiment was communicated many years ago to the Royal Society, by Christopher Gullet.

The leaves and flowers of this plant when sprinkled with molasses, and laid in places infested by cockroaches and ants, will drive them off.

AGRICULTU[illegible]



Hail! fir[illegible] source of domestic ease;
Pride of [illegible] and patron of the seas.

[illegible]STITUTION

OF TH[illegible] AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

1. The [illegible] shall be styled the Ro[illegible] n Agric[illegible] Society.

2. The Society shall be composed of *regular* and *honorary* members. The regular members are those who attend the stated meetings of the society, and assist in its transactions. The honorary members are such gentlemen (not residing in the county of Rowan) as the society may think proper to elect, but when attending, they shall have all the rights and privileges of [illegible] members.

3. The officers of the society shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer. They shall be elected by ballot at the s[illegible] eting, for the term of one year. There shall also be a Committee of Correspondence, consisting of three members.

4. The President shall preside in the society at its meetings, and preserve order and decorum. [illegible] ce of the President, his dutie[illegible] rfor[illegible] by the 1st Vice Pre[illegible] n h[illegible] sence, by the 2d Vi[illegible] W[illegible] neither of these officers [illegible] ent, the society may ca[illegible] r [illegible] chair for the time be[illegible] Pres[illegible] at his own discretio[illegible] t th[illegible] quest of any five m[illegible] ll, [illegible] meeting of the so[illegible] vin[illegible] days notice thereof [illegible] Western Carolinian.

5. The Secretary [illegible] he [illegible] actions of the socie[illegible] r[illegible] in charge all the p[illegible] s[illegible] carefully filing awa[illegible] nd [illegible] munications belongi[illegible] H[illegible] take charge of the [illegible] other property of the society.

6. The Treasurer [illegible] charge the funds of the society, [illegible] whatever source arising, and disburse the sa[illegible] only on the written order of the Pre[illegible] He shall keep a book, wherein his ac[illegible] shall be fully stated, and which s[illegible] free to the inspection of the society at every meeting: at the annual meetings he shall make a detailed report of the pecuniary concerns of the society, stating what moneys received, how expended, and the balance on hand.

7. The Committee of Correspondence shall open a[illegible] correspondence with other [illegible] Societies, and with intelligent individuals in different sections of the country, for the purpose of collecting information on the most approved methods of cultivation, and for the procurement of the best models of farming implements. All the information and communications received by them shall, at the first meeting thereafter, be laid before the society.

8. It is considered the pa[illegible] of every member of the soc[illegible] ly to turn his attention (as much as his situation will allow) to the study of [illegible] ture, and on all occasions to impart [illegible] society any improvements or d[illegible] he may make; also, to use [illegible] in his power to procure correct [illegible] of the most app[illegible] farming [illegible] in use in any pa[illegible] the c[illegible]

9. It is the [illegible] of [illegible] ularly to atte[illegible] society; and ea[illegible] time bring with him [illegible] friend as a visitor.

10. Ten me[illegible] ent, or either of the[illegible], or twenty members wi[illegible] those officers, may constit[illegible] to transact business.

11. There shall be two regular meetings of the society in each year; one on the first Thursday in the month of Octo-

ber, which shall be called the *annual meeting*: the other, on the [illegible] Th[illegible]y in the month of M[illegible], [illegible] be called the *spring meeting*.

12. At the same [illegible] of the annual meeting, the *Agricultural Exhibition and Cattle Show* shall take place, where all persons are invited to attend and bring their specimens of agricultural productions, and all kinds of stock; also, models of farming utensils and specimens of domestic manufactures: the prizes and premiums are free for the competition of all persons within the state of North-Carolina.

13. The society shall, at the preceding meeting, determine the objects for which premiums shall be offered; but this shall not prevent them, at the time of the Show from awarding honorary premiums for superior specimens of anything in the agricultural or manufacturing line, that may be brought forward for inspection.

14. The President and Vice Presidents together with the Committee of Correspondence, shall compose a board, to make all necessary arrangements for the exhibitions.

15. The President and Vice Presidents shall appoint committees to examine the articles that may be offered at the annual exhibitions, and to judge between competitors and award prizes.

16. Each regular member, upon his admission into the society, shall subscribe his name to the Constitution and pay $3; also, an annual tax of $2.

17. Persons wishing to become members shall be proposed to the society and voted for, and if four-fifths of the votes are in favor of the applicant, he shall be considered as admitted to membership.

18. This constitution can only be altered or amended at the regular meetings, and then only by the consent of three-fourths of the members present; and in no case shall it be altered or amended unless there are at least twenty members present.

An Address,

By Charles Fisher, to the *Rowan Agricultural Society*, at its meeting on the 4th of July, in the town of Salisbury.

Gentlemen: Believing that this Society, if conducted with prudence and spirit, will be the means of doing much good among the Farmers of the county, I cannot but feel myself highly honored by the station you have assigned me. If, in the discharge of my duties, I am unable to bring to your aid much talent or long experience, I can, nevertheless, with safety promise you constant attention and unremitting zeal. We all must see the wretched condition of agriculture as it exists among us, and anxiously wish for its amelioration. *But this alone* is not sufficient: we must *act*; and to act with efficiency and success, our efforts must be made in concert. I know no plan by which this result can so well be produced as by the means of Agricultural Associations.

The benefits of such institutions in foreign countries as well as our own, have been fully realized. Writers inform us that the establishment of the board of agriculture in England, is the era, when English husbandry began to look up, and acquire that respectability to which it is entitled. At this day it has reached a high state of perfection, which has been effected principally by the means of agricultural societies.

The Northern States, being that part of our country where the population first grew up, we find them the first to throw off the habits and practices of the early settlers, and introduce a better state of things. *Their* lands, like ours at this time, were rapidly exhausting and becoming steril. Reflecting men saw the necessity of a change: but as no one or two individuals, in any neighborhood, could possibly accomplish this by their single example,—agricultural associations were resorted to as the only effectual means. Successful efforts were made to bring the farmers together in societies, and to engage their minds and their feelings in a general plan of improvement; and wonderful has been the change produced in the appearance and condition of their agriculture. At this day so evident are the advantages of agricultural societies, that they are every where coming into general sanction. We [illegible] the best farmers, and, in [illegible] the most distinguished [illegible]on, entering with zeal and [illegible] associations, and laboring to [illegible] agriculture, and exalt the [illegible]st of the country: men, [illegible] ago, directed the destinies [illegible] republic, think it no disgrace [illegible] managing the concerns of a [illegible]iety. Even the States, sensible [illegible] importance, in a national point of view, of such institutions, have extended to them legislative support and patronage. In all the states they are incorporated, and in some of them liberally encouraged by pecuniary donations. For example, New-York, of all the states the mo[illegible] in [illegible] advantages, and [illegible] poli-cy [illegible] $20,000 to be divided (in two years) in due proportions among the agricultural societies in the various counties. By the same act, an Agricultural Board is established, to be composed of the Presidents of the different societies throughout the state, and to be held annually at the seat of government. This Board shall annually compile a volume from the archives of the society,—1500 copies of which are to be published at the expense of the state. Here is an example worthy of imitation: [illegible] my present [illegible] mentioning [illegible] instance, [illegible]ality, is to show the [illegible] [illegible]ous and enlightened [illegible] views the agency of [illegible] in advancing the great work of [illegible] improvement. But, although [illegible]ork is the foremost in liberality, [illegible] the other states are also pushing [illegible] in the same race of improvement. [illegible] the North, [illegible] to the South, and [illegible] and activity pervading the farming community; even in the West, in the new states, the farmers begin to turn their attention to systematic improvement. *We*, alone, [illegible] lagging behind, dragging on in [illegible], without even a Farmer's society [illegible] our [illegible]ings or direct our e[illegible] that we should awaken [illegible] of inactivity; it is ti[illegible] arouse ourselves from [illegible] difference, and take som[illegible] improvement of agric[illegible] tion of the country. [illegible] we adopt, [illegible] this end, tha[illegible] has p[illegible] such happy results [illegible] parts [illegible] country,—*the formation of Societies [illegible] the Farmers?*

One of the greatest advan[illegible] from societies of this kind [illegible] are the means of commencing among the farmers, at one and the same time, a general move towards system[illegible] improvement. They, also, are the instruments of collecting into a common fund the light and experience of [illegible] farmers, which is again [illegible] for the benefit of all. For example, [illegible] constitution, it is made the duty [illegible] ber to apply his attention, [illegible] may be, to the different modes of cultivation; and if, in the course of his practice, he makes any useful discoveries, or verifies any former experiments, however small, he forthwith communicates them for the public good.

Another advantage is, we not only learn useful facts from each other, in our own vicinity, but by means of the society, we collect valuable and important information from other and more remote parts of the country. We open an intercourse with like associations, and *with intelligent individuals, whose lights* and *experience will be a desirable* acquisition to us of profitable knowledge.

But another, and perhaps the most important advantage that we shall realize from this society, will be the effects it will have upon our minds and feelings. It will awaken among ourselves and our brother farmers, a spirit of emulation; it will set us to *thinking* and *inquiring*; and this, of itself, will [illegible] to ou[illegible] and physical [illegible] The[illegible] like exc[illegible] like aro[illegible] give it but motives of [illegible]t will act, and will improve. For the purpose, then, of keeping alive a spirit of emulation among our farmers, we should, at stated periods, have Cattle Shows, and agricultural Exhibitions. We should encourage them by the bestowment of prizes and honorary premiums.

Having said thus much upon the advantages of agricultural societies, I will now, as briefly as possible, turn your attention to the state of agriculture as it exists among ourselves.

In looking around for the defects in our prevailing system of husbandry, one of the most striking is,—We pursue a course of cultivation that takes all from the earth, and returns nothing to it: We go on, year after year, tilling our fields, without any pains to return to the earth the strength that each crop takes from it. We completely exhaust our soil by an unvaried succession of crops; and, when it can produce no longer, we turn it out into old fields, let it wash into gullies, and grow up with pines, and broom sedge, that never failing symptom of exhaustion. This is the common fate of our fields; the system that is defacing our country, and ruining our lands. How is it to be arrested? —By stopping short in our present practices, and adopting in their stead the improving plan. It cannot be expected, on an occasion like this, that all the methods of improvement now in practice should be fully detailed: neither time nor qualifications could justify me in the attempt. But I may, in a few words say, that they all come under the head of *Manuring*. That course of cultivation which takes all from the earth and returns nothing to it, must prove a defective and ruinous one: all the plans, then, of improving land, if successful, must, in some way or other, go upon the principle of returning strength and activity to the earth. Manuring is the end of them all. But there are several kinds of manuring, and different [illegible] to the earth. [illegible] generally [illegible] veg[illegible]al. [illegible] is the decomposition of all vegetable substances: stable-yard litter, straw and other offals of our crops are, with us, the common material of manure. In our sister state Virginia, corn stalks are made great use of for that purpose.

The atmosphere that surrounds us teems with matter that affords life and nourishment to all kinds of vegetation; this is called atmospherical manure. How to [illegible] this aliment from the air and con[illegible] is an important inquiry [illegible]alists. The best [illegible] yet [illegible] is that of enclosing, as [illegible] shifts of fields and rotation of [illegible] principle of enclosing is, to [illegible] fields to become thickly cover[illegible] vegetable substances, undis[illegible] any kind of stock, and then, in [illegible] it under, where it [illegible] the ground. In [illegible] the northern states, the farmers regularly sow their fields down in clover, and when it reaches its perfection, plough it under. It is the opinion of some, that clover will not succeed [illegible] to the south; but as far as my observation goes, the opinion is entirely erroneous.

The other kind of manure spoken of is mineral, such as gypsum, lime, &c; but these are scarce materials in our vicinity, and it would not be profitable to introduce them from a distance. [illegible] main resource [illegible] in the two first sorts; and to these [illegible] our attention.

[illegible] fact, that in our part [illegible] practice of manuring [illegible] neglected. Our [illegible] seem not [illegible] to appreciate the [illegible] clearly to under[illegible] of collecting and [illegible] one of their stable [illegible] it scattering every [illegible] the sun, or washing [illegible] how differently do [illegible] in other sections of the country [illegible] take as much care to make m[illegible] raise crops; they use a[illegible] to save their manure [illegible] save their crops. Go [illegible] such a man, and you will [illegible] and economy visible [illegible] ought to enter into [illegible] annually to manure [illegible] much and such portion [illegible] land. To effect [illegible] a little care and [illegible] of his affairs. [illegible] an ordinary number [illegible] be much easier to [illegible] land, than to prepare [illegible] same quantity of new [illegible] be the case, how much [illegible] the one plan than [illegible] reclaiming the old ground, you [illegible] the value of your land, by making that good which before was useless; besides this, you save the timber of the new ground as well as much severe labour in clearing it. Let me here remark, that the saving of timber should begin to enter into the consideration of all land holders [illegible] section of the country: by [illegible] system of destruction, it is [illegible] from the face of the land [illegible] a century [illegible] It is not [illegible], as in many other places, where stone-coal abounds [illegible] this substitute we have none, or but little. [illegible] first settlers of a country are always prodigal of timber, because it is abundant [illegible] rather, the great obstacle the[illegible] surmount. We retain the hab[illegible]troying timber after the reason [illegible] ceased to exist. How few of o[illegible]rs economize their wood land a[illegible]ght. Pass by the clearings, [illegible] heart sickens at the waste and destruction. Even the thick coat of leaves t[illegible]rs the ground, is raked into heaps [illegible]rnt; when, with very little mo[illegible] they could be removed to the [illegible] where they would increase the stock of manure.

Another great error in our system of husbandry is that of *over-cropping*. We attempt to cultivate more than our manual force will justify. This is a capital defect in our practice, and until this is [illegible] be no agricultural improvement [illegible] practice, likewise, originated [illegible]st settlers. When the [illegible] opened, such was [illegible] little more was required [illegible] the farmers than to sow [illegible] would come; but now [illegible]ary. The farmer th[illegible]elf, must, in the *first* place, [illegible] into the ground in a very [illegible] perfect manner; in the *next* [illegible] only half cultivate it. H[illegible]essity work part of his crop o[illegible] proper time and season; som[illegible] part he scarcely works at all, un[illegible] comes [illegible] the consequence is, [illegible] only makes [illegible] crop. How much w[illegible] would it be to prepare our grounds w[illegible], put out less, and cultivate them in a proper manner?

Nothing more strikingly exhibits the wretched state of our agriculture, than to compare the product of our soil with what is made at the north. There, it is considered poor cropping, unless their wheat turns out 25 to 30 bushels per acre; even 40 bushels is often made. Here, take the whole county of Rowan, and the average product to the acre is not 7½ bushels. The same may be said of every thing else that we raise.

Now, to what is this great difference owing? Not to the lands; for our soil, originally, was equal, if not superior, to theirs; nor is it as much owing to the climate as some would seem to think. No! it arises principally from the different conditions of our agriculture, and the different modes of management. We *overcrop* ou[illegible], take no pains to improve our la[illegible] crops in badly, and tend th[illegible]. To avoid the error [illegible] too much, every Farmer [illegible] he commences pre[illegible] consider well how m[illegible] cultivate with the m[illegible] force at [illegible] command; and, in order that he ma[illegible] his way clear, he should measure [illegible] his fields, so as to know the exact [illegible] of acres each contains. How differently do the most of us proceed: We *guess* at the number of acres put into cultivation, and, like all guess work, we generally fall wide of the mark. If any farther comment upon overcropping were necessary, we need only, at this time, look through the county and view the spectacle. Here, we see one farmer, neglecting his corn, to g[illegible] out of his co[illegible] an[illegible]ring his whe[illegible] the w[illegible] cutting, in ord[illegible] a ce[illegible] piece of corn; an[illegible] ny p[illegible], will we not see bo[illegible] cotton completely brought und[illegible] grass? I am aware, that the w[illegible] of unusual length, is one cause of th[illegible] but the principal cause, is, that [illegible] mers have put out more than [illegible] manage.

[CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

Having promised to give a more particular notice of that superb piece of sculpture, we now proceed to the task.

It is intended to represent the immortal hero in the act of writing his fa[illegible] address: he is seated in an ancient Roman chair, his right leg drawn u[illegible] the usual sitting posture, the left ca[illegible]ly extended along. In the right h[illegible] holds a pen, and in the left a scr[illegible] his feet the baton of a field marsha[illegible] a sword, of the shape of the old Ro[illegible] falchion, turned at the point. He is [illegible] in the Roman costume, the head [illegible] neck bare, a close vest and *bracca[illegible]* a girdle round the waist upon w[illegible] displayed Medusa's snaky head an[illegible] emblems of Roman taste.—The [illegible] or cloak, is drawn close round th[illegible] and descends in luxuriant folds [illegible] floor. The legs are bare to th[illegible] and the feet covered with sandals.

The statue is of white marble [illegible] finest kind. It rests upon a pede[illegible] the same kind of marble, upon th[illegible] of which are represented in emb[illegible] cal figures of the richest workm[illegible] the four principal events of Washi[illegible] life—his taking the command [illegible] American [illegible]—capture of [illegible] [illegible]ny a[illegible] Town[illegible] public [illegible] to private [illegible] the tranqu[illegible] of a farm[illegible].

It is said the artist has exercis[illegible] own taste entirely in the position and costume of the statue. It was represented to him that it was intended to be placed in the Hall of the Legislature of North-Carolina, the dimensions of which were sent to him; and it was stated to have been wished that the likeness should be taken at full length, as in the act of delivering an address. But the proportions of the monument with the apartment it was to occupy a place in, were of primary importance to a just exhibition of it, and he found that they could not be preserved in any other way than by reducing the statue to a sitting posture.—With regard to the dress, it is said he could not hazard his reputation by attempting any other than that which was familiar to him, and which is best adapted to his taste and genius.

In the opinion of amateurs, this is Canova's happiest effort—So he has been heard to declare himself, and the Pope and Cardinal Gonsalvi have expressed the same opinion. It is related of this accomplished artist that he expressed the most heartfelt satisfaction at having had an opportunity of executing a statue of Washington, and he is said to have wrought more upon it with his own hand, than he was ever known to do upon any similar work—he generally reserving to himself in such works, only the finishing stroke, or *coup de grace*. As an example of the estimation in which his statue [illegible] is held in Rome, many [illegible] and other travellers of taste and [illegible] would have given four times the [illegible]tract price to have possessed it.

The likeness we understand was taken from a portrait of the General, in the possession of the American Consul at Leghorn, esteemed an excellent resemblance.

[*Norfolk Herald.*

RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN TRADE.

Sixty-six American vessels, the tonnage of which amounted to 15,480 tons, were engaged in the year 1820 in the St. Petersburg trade. The value of the goods exported from Russia by these vessels was $2,000,000, of merchandize imported by the same $1,900,000. The exports consisted principally of iron, hemp, cordage, sail-cloth, ravens duck, sheeting, diapers, quills, tallow candles, and feathers. The imports were, sugar, coffee, indigo, cotton, rice, tobacco, quercitron bark, pepper, ginger, raisins, spirits, oil, and nankeens.

Russia sends us nothing but the produce of her own industry, to pay for which we visit Asia in pursuit of nankeens, and the West Indies in search of tropical fruits. Eighty-six bales of cotton, 325 tons of rice, 383 tons of quercitron bark, 25 tons of tobacco, 2488 gallons of spirits, 163,500 gallons of oil, were most of the articles of the produce of our soil and industry which we sold last year at St. Petersburg, and after all our circumnavigations, there is still in this branch of trade a balance against us; although the aggregate of imports from all countries, made by Russia at St. Petersburg, has been stated by official authority to amount to 38,000,000 and the exports to only $21,000,000.

The American tonnage was less than one eleventh part of the whole tonnage employed in trade to St. Petersburg, while the exports in American vessels were, of iron, more than one half—of hemp, nearly one sixth—of cordage, more than one third—of sail-cloth, ravens duck, sheetings and diapers, nearly seven tenths—of feathers, five eighths of the whole quantities of those articles exported.

These facts prove that no part of the complaints made by Russia of the unprofitableness of her trade during the past year, can apply to that proportion of it which has been prosecuted by America.

Franklin Gazette.

ST. LOUIS, JUNE 2.

The Mississippi.—This noble and majestic river has for some time past been upon its great annual rise. It is now much above its ordinary maximum, and its rise still continues, insomuch that serious apprehensions are entertained of a freshet, that may be attended with disagreeable consequences.

The tributaries above, particularly the Grand and Osage rivers, are said to be unusually high, and this accounts for the present alarming height of the Mississippi.

Such an immense body of water, moving at the velocity of perhaps seven miles an hour, and carrying with it an immense quantity of drift-wood, among which, not unfrequently, are seen whole trees, forms a scene at once magnificent and sublime. It is impossible to witness the diurnal rise of this beautiful river, without experiencing those mingled feelings of delight and admiration which the operations of nature are calculated to inspire; and the reflecting mind, when abstracted from the cares of ordinary life, and engaged in the pleasing speculation of nature, is unconsciously lifted from this scene of terrestrial grandeur to the contemplation of the Great Being who is the author of nature.

Register.

CALDWELL, LAKE GEORGE, JUNE 1.

Professor Silliman, of Yale college, author of "A tour from Hartford to Quebec," left this village on Wednesday for the north, after spending a part of two days in viewing the antiquities of the place. We understand he is collecting materials for publishing another volume. There are few places in America that offer greater inducements for the visits of the enterprising tourist, than Lake George. The natural scenery of the place, the old fortifications, and the recollections that this is the stage on which the bloody tragedy has been acted in two wars, combine to render a visit to lake George, at once delightful, amusing and instructive.

Guardian.

FROM THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT.

Domestic manufactures.—It has become unquestionable that American broadcloths, cassimeres, &c. can be furnished of as good and fine a texture as those imported. Beautiful specimens of cloths, from Crowninshield's factory at Danvers, Mass. were exhibited in this town last week. But as *wearing* domestic is the most effectual *praise* and the best *support* individuals can give our manufactures, we have this day purchased a suit of Mr. Abbot, at $5 50 per yard, of American broadcloths, as good as English at 6 or 7 dollars. And while wearing it we expect to enjoy the reflection, that instead of our money being sent to Boston, and from thence to London—it will first go to Danvers—thence to be distributed among industrious artisans, and the wool growers of the country—and perchance some few dollars of it may find their way back again—*to our pockets.*

[There are no cassimeres of English manufacture superior to those made at W. Young's establishment on the Brandywine, either for workmanship, permanence of color, evenness of grain, dressing, or wear. These assertions are made upon a personal experience of more than five years.]

Aurora.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1821.

The CONCORD BIBLE SOCIETY, we are informed, will meet at Hopewell church, on the first Sunday in August.

CONVENTION.

The discussion of this subject, it is hoped, is drawing to a close. The western people are well informed on it; they understand it in all its relations; and they feel perfectly sensible, that little good can be expected, or little additional light elicited, were volumes written upon it. It is not one which requires any lengthened train or subtlety of reasoning, to demonstrate its importance or necessity; or elaborate illustrations to enable it to be comprehended. It is extremely simple and plain, although it embraces the fundamental principles of our republican institutions.

The citizens of the West are willing to continue the discussion of this question, while there is the remotest probability of its leading to any favorable issue. They wish a revision and amendment of our constitution; but they wish it to be done in a spirit of mutual good will, with those kindly feelings which should always subsist between members of the same social compact; between those who are bound together by a common interest and a common destiny. Anxious as they are, however, to obtain a Convention with the consent and approbation of their fellow citizens in the East, they begin now to think that the prospect is any thing but an encouraging one; and the opinion is becoming general, that if any change is produced, if the aristocratic features of our constitution are effaced, if our rights are restored and our grievances redressed, these events must be brought about by the West alone.

But another attempt will be made at the next session of the Legislature, to induce the East to comply with the wishes of a great majority of the state, and call a Convention; and should this terminate as all former attempts have, we are inclined to believe it will be the last one. A Convention will be assembled in the West, and the constitution amended without the concurrence of the East; and this being the act of the majority, and the legal act, will consequently be obligatory on the whole state. The constitution *will be altered;* and as such an alteration concerns the East equally with the West, they must be not only blind to their own interests, but foolishly obstinate, to keep aloof, and take no part in transactions of such moment, not to themselves only, but to generations yet unborn. Let them seriously reflect, then, on this subject; it is one which ought not, which must not be trifled with. The forbearance of the West cannot be much longer imposed on. The East may believe it pusillanimity, and believing so, may act accordingly; but we tell them, plainly and seriously, that events, over which the darkling veil of futurity is yet drawn, will convince them that they have widely and strangely mistaken our character.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have with much pleasure, of late, perused the poet's corner of your valuable paper. *Pythias* deserves well of the public: her two numbers are now before me; and they evince much taste and poetical genius. She appears, from these effusions, to possess a mind capable of high poetical improvement; but it is yet in infancy. Practice, and strict attention to the harmony of words, will greatly accelerate its advances towards perfection. The following remarks are not intended to damp the ardor of the young poetess, but rather to forward and improve her in the enviable art of poesy:

THE ROSE OF THE VALE.

Tune....*Jessy of Dumblane.*

In its present form, the tune cannot be applied to it. The feet, or syllab[illegible] are too unequal, and it wants that mu[illegible] which is so essential to poetry, p[illegible] It is said by writers, that th[illegible] flatter our senses [illegible] ken the spiritual empi[illegible] kind of poetry charms us in [illegible] object; and to be very affecting, it [illegible] very exact. It is not with poetry as with [illegible] arts; for an ignorant person may judge of po[illegible] etry by the impression it makes on him; whence all men have a right to give their opinions concerning a piece of poetry, and this judgment should be founded on opinion rather than on argument. With these preli[illegible]ry remarks, I shall proceed to notice the faults which are most conspicuous in the *Rose of the Vale.* It is deficient in the true rhetoric for poetry, which principally consists in that pecu[illegible] collocation of words, which makes them run [illegible] each other so easily and so delightfully, [illegible] which constitutes the principal di[illegible]ween poetry and prose. The word [illegible] 3d line of the first verse, makes [illegible] destroys its harmony, and adds no[illegible]ense. The 2d line in the second ver[illegible]rsh; it wants that harmony [illegible] on above spoken of, and is likewise [illegible] I would suggest the following [illegible] retaining the same idea: *The viole[illegible] sweet to the gale.* The word *any,* [illegible] line, will not do; the word *all,* [illegible] answers every purpose of [illegible] the line run sweetly. The [illegible] it has all the failings of the second. [illegible] reading, "It opened its flowers, [illegible] the words, and read, *Its flowers* [illegible] you have the music of poetry. The [illegible], in the seventh line, has no more [illegible] than a fifth wheel to a wagon. The [illegible] line in the third verse has the old failing. Suppose we read it thus altered,—*As* [illegible] *at the dawning of morn.* The word [illegible] third line, spoils the music, and is [illegible] to the length of the line; and the [illegible] too thick in this and the next line. [illegible] expunge *it,* at the beginning of the [illegible]. The seventh line is extremely verbose; admit we read it altered thus: *It warmed, it* [illegible], *my heart overflowing.*

Thus have I travelled through the *Rose of the Vale,* in the best possible humor with the author, and with a high sense of her talents. I have made the observations rather for her improvement, than from any other motive. I have made them honestly, [illegible] exposed myself to reaction, by suggesting the alterations. Nothing is so easy as finding fault, and railing out in general terms; but I believe with Pope, that

Ten censure wrong, for one who writes amiss.

I think the author possesses that elevation of soul necessary to constitute a poet, and which is said not to depend on art or study, but to be purely a gift of heaven. But in order to make this inestimable gift valuable to the possessor, and useful to the world, it must be reduced to certain rules of poetry and versification; and these rules are taught by art, and acquired by study.

I have not the most distant idea who *Pythias* is; I merely judge from the name, that it belongs to a lady. *Pythia* was the priestess of Apollo at Delphi. She was called Pythia in honor of one of Apollo's surnames, which was derived from his slaying the serpent Python.

CONCORD.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

..............Shoot folly as it flies. POPE.

MESSRS. PRINTERS: On glancing my eye over your paper of the third instant, I accidentally discovered in your advertising department, an advertisement, signed "B. [illegible] reading it, I found that this na[illegible] in the place of that of my [illegible] "Leonidas." But [illegible] metamorphose, I am as [illegible] who B. Sherwood is, or whether [illegible] exists in real life, as I was while he [illegible]picuous a figure under the Spartan [illegible] believing that such a person may have [illegible]ence, feelings of delicacy prevent [illegible]ving him that reply, which he merits. [illegible] must appear as evident as the noon d[illegible], that nothing but a vain glorious itching [illegible] have induced "Leonidas" to appear to the world in propria persona. His acquaintances will now have an opportunity t[illegible] of a learned neighbor; and they will, no doubt, reward talents of so transcendent a lustre, by recommending him as a Justice of the Peace, or starting him as a candidate for the legislature. For my own part, (although a personal stranger,) I will have his numbers inserted in the next edition of "Esop's Fables," provided he will correct them, and leave them with the Printers. As I have not the consummate vanity to think that my communications are calculated to acquire for me any literary fame, I cannot consent to favor the publick with my real name. But when I become as fond of notoriety as my antagonist seems to be, I may then, in imitation of his example, step from behind the curtain, in order to claim a niche in the temple of glory, and render my name immortal,—in the advertising columns of a news paper. Until then, I prefer concealment.

Before I close this my farewell address, I deem it important to inform "Leonidas," alias "B. Sherwood," that he is entirely mistaken in the person with whom he has been contending. It is highly probable that he has never heard his name. He will, under such circumstances, forgive the ideal Attorney, whoever he may be, and at whom he has so keenly pointed his terrible satire.

SOLON.

COTTON.

The immense quantity of this article grown in the United States, makes of considerable interest every fact which [illegible] retard or promote its sale. The 48th [illegible] of the Quarterly Review contains [illegible] interesting article on the [illegible] commerce." This article [illegible] to the consideration of every [illegible] whose opinions can influence, or whose vote can effect, the tariff of the United States. We contemplate the publication of some extracts from it hereafter. Our present object is to call public attention to a note, p. 290, in the last Quarterly Review. It is in these words:

"It may be worth recording, that the stock of *East India* cotton wool in this country, during the last two years, accumulated by the mere course of trade, has been from two to three hundred thousand bales, and the price *Six* pence per lb. while in Bengal it is *Twelve* pence."

We pass over the important fact of the immense *accumulation* of the East India Cotton, although it is of much moment to us, as proving that whatever may be the wish of the British government, the East India Company, or Merchants, or the losing low price at which it may be offered for sale—the Cotton Manufacturers of Great Britain will not consume it. For this rejection they have many and substantial reasons: all which reasons tend to secure the preference which is given to American Cotton.

Our present object is to note, and ask the public to note, the very extraordinary fact stated by the Reviewers, that East India Cotton at *Bengal* is *twelve* pence sterling per pound. This price was so unexpected to us, and so much higher than we had been led to expect, that we apprehended the American re-publishers of the Review had not been sufficiently attentive to correcting the press, and that the figures were wrong. To satisfy ourselves on this point, we have compared our American copy with a London copy, and we find the note *precisely* the same in both copies.

Much has been writ[illegible] more has been said about the c[illegible] of Cotton in the East Indies: i[illegible] much has been said, and plausibly, [illegible]t people here did not scruple to [illegible] it would not only drive our cotton out of the European market, but that it could, profitably, be imported into this country. This delusion must now vanish forever. The freight, charges, &c. from the East Indies to Great Britain, must be at least [illegible] to the freight, charges, &c. from the United States to that kingdom. So long as the price of Cotton "at Bengal" shall be *twenty two cents* per lb. or any thing near it, that country cannot compete with us in the Cotton Market of Europe.

Democratic Press.

The humane Schoolmaster who has announced the *abolition of flogging* at his academy, probably never heard of Dr. Johnson's opinion on the subject. "Sir," said the Doctor to a gentleman who had consulted him on the propriety of abolishing the discipline of the *rod,* "it may be very *harmless* at *your* seminary, but if the practice of flogging school-boys were generally abolished, I am afraid, Sir, that what the lads might gain at *one end,* they would lose at the *other.*" *Nat. Intel.*

JOHN LITTLE, Esq. we are requested to say, is a candidate to represent this county in the House of Commons in the next Legislature; and that he is, and always has been, opposed to a centre of the public buildings, and in favor of divisions.

We are requested to state that Major PETER H. SWINK is a candidate to represent this county in the House of Commons in the next General Assembly.

We are desired to state that B. SHERWOOD, Esq. is a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the Senate in the next General Assembly; and that he, if elected, will support a bill for division of said county.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 24th ultimo, Mr. *Peter Whitman,* to Miss *Rachel Owen.*

WATCH and CLOCK

MAKING, &c.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he still continues his business at the former place, opposite the Bank, Main-street, Salisbury; where all favors in his line of business will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

He has lately received from New-York a variety of Fancy Articles, among which are the following, viz:

Gold and silver Watches;
Fine gold Seals and Keys;
Gold, gilt and steel Chains;
Patent diamond, pearl, topaz, paste and jet Ear Ornaments and Finger Rings, newest fashions;
Coral, amulet, garnet and hair Bracelets and Necklaces;
Best Sheffield plated Candlesticks;
Silver table and tea Spoons manufactured and for sale;
Silver Thimbles and Pencil Cases;
Yellow and white Spangles;
Military Stars, Eagles, &c.

☞ *Clocks, Watches* and [illegible] carefully repaired, and warranted [illegible]. Watch cases, sword mo[illegible] in the best manner.

The subscriber returns [illegible] his customers for their liberal pa[illegible] and hopes, by attention, to merit the co[illegible] their favors.

CURTIS WILKINSON.

N. B. Those having unsettled accounts with the firm of Wilkinson [illegible] are requested to call and settle the sa[illegible] W. & H.

Boot and Shoe Making.

[illegible] DICKSON begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoe Making Business, in all of its branches, on Main street, nearly opposite the new bank. As our provisions are much cheaper than they formerly were, it is no more than right that we should reduce our prices to suit the *hard times:* I have, therefore, come to the determination to charge, in future, the following low rates, to wit:

Gentlemen's Bootees, first quality		$6 50
Gentlemen's Shoes,	do.	2 50
Women's Shoes,	do.	1 75
Shoetees, best quality		3 50
Footing Boots		3 25
Bottoming Boots		2 00

Although the *price* of work is reduced, the public need not be afraid that the *quality* of it is to be reduced also; but on the contrary, I will warrant my work to be made of the very best materials, and as fashionably and durably executed as any that can be done in this part of the country.

The public will please call and try;
And if they don't like.....they need'nt buy.

Boots and Shoes neatly repaired, at as low rates, in proportion, as the above prices for manufacturing. E. DICKSON.

Salisbury, July 12, 1821. 58

Mail Route.

NOTICE.—Agreeably to the regulations of the 16th Congress relating to post routes, the mail which passes from Camden, S. C. to Statesville, N. C. is to pass by *Mill Grove,* N. C. once in each week, which will be on Thursday.

☞ The above route is now in operation.

THOS. HYR, *Post-Master.*

July 4, 1821. 2wt59

Dr. Bosworth,

Having settled in Rowan County, (at Mock's Old Field,) offers his services to the inhabitants in any of the branches of his profession. He may be found at his rooms, opposite Mr. Jones' store.

June 23, 1821.——4 55

LAND FOR SALE.

SEVERAL tracts of land for sale, adjoining the town of Clinton, lying on both the Yadkin rivers, containing 476 acres, lying on the public road from the Forks to Salisbury, and having a profitable ferry. The soil is inferior to none in the Forks. On the premises are a good dwelling and other necessary buildings, with a good orchard, &c.

Also, a tract of land lying on the big Yadkin, four miles above Clinton, on the public road leading from the Forks to Ives' ferry and to Salisbury, containing 310 acres, with an elegant dwelling house, orchard, and Grist-Mill, all of which I will sell low for cash, or Young Negroes. For terms, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

BILLEY D. HADEN.

July 2, 1821. 3 56

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st day of July, 1821.

WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER 4, Elias Alexander, Ephraim Alexander, Jacob Alexander, James W. Alexander, Ezekiel Alexander, Dr. Arch. G. Anderson. B....Miss Caster Black, Matthew Bain, Joseph Brown, Benjamin Bacon, John Black, Reuben Bozzle, Waltis Bibb, Wm. M. Bostwick, Dr. L. Byme, John Beard, Hugh Bain, Samuel Bigham. C......Azariah Coburn, David Chambers, William Cathey, John Cone, Moses Christenberry, James Chavers, Jonathan B. Castle, Robt. Caldwell, sen. Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell, Robert Caldwell John Churchill, David Cuthbertson. D....John Dulin, John H. Davidson 4, Jane Dunn, James Dinkins, Mark Dirden 2, Rice Dulen, Sugar Dulin, Sampson Doster, John Dought. E......Federick K. Elmer. F.... William Flanikin, Samuel Pharr, James Freeman, David G. Flanikin, William Felts. G....John C. Garrison, John Gardner, Rev. Isaac Greer 2, Thomas Gibbons. H....Mrs. Sarah Hales, John Hipp, Joseph Hart, John Hall, Lewis Harvey, Jonathan Harris, Alexander Hogan, John Houston. J....William Johnson, to the Jailer at Charlotte, Patience Jones, Lymon Johnston. K..... Messrs. Hugh and Alexander Kimming, Hugh Kirkpatrick. L....Samuel W. Lindsay 2, Robert Lindsay, Robert J. Lowrie. M....John Mulwee, Andrew McNeely, General Michael McLeary, Hugh Matthews, William McKinley, Samuel McWherter, William McCombs 2, Robert H. Morrison, Andrew Moore 2, Hugh B. McCain. N.... Mrs. Margaret Neil. O.....John H. Orr, Nathan Orr, James Orr. P....James Pope, Robert Potts, Joseph Purviance, James Pottes, John Philips. R.....Milas I. Robinson, William Rives, Andrew Rea, David Rea, Adam R. Rynex. S.....Philip Sadler, Master or Secretary of the Phalux Lodge, William W. Spears, John Sing, John C. Stockinger, John Spratt, Brice Sanders, [illegible]ratt, Alexander Scott, James Spratt, [illegible] Scott, Thomas B. Smith, William Simm[illegible] Anne W. Starling, Thomas Scercy. T[illegible] Tye, James Turner. U....Mrs. Eliza [illegible] Joseph Wilson, Thomas Williamson, [illegible]muel Wilson, Joseph Weeks, Thomas W[illegible], John Wilson. Y....Henry Youngblood.

t59p WM. SMITH. *P. M.*

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, July 1, 1821, *which, if not taken out previous to the* 1st *of October, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.*

MARY ALLEN. B....Margaret Bain 2, Martin Blackwelder, Nancy Bain, Thomas G. Barnett, Jacob Boston, Catharine Brown, Peter Butner, Solomon Buris. C......Philip Charkar, John Crittendon, Dr. Robert H. Carson, Jacob Coleman, jr. F......William Fullenwider, David Foster, Paul Furr, Allison Fleming. G....John Goodnight, Micajah Gainey, Ephraim A. Green, Milly Gallar, John Garmon, William Glover. H.... Joshua Harris, Robert Hall 2, Pomery Higley, Abner Higgins, George Houston, Joseph Huneycut. J......John Johnston 2. M.....Michael Mc[illegible] Macking, John Misenhimer, two, William W. Mainor, M. W. Morgan, Millon McClellan. P.... James Pharr, Jesse Price, David Pervianes, Alexander Picken, Samuel Picken, Henry Petree, Elizabeth Pervianes. R.....Sherwood Rooland, Joseph Reed, A. F. Russel, Philip Rumple, Wm. Rogers, John M. Rickert. S....Silas Shinn, Michael Sides, John Strube, Marvil Sugg, Elijah Smith. T....Needom Thomason. W.....Joseph White, James M. Wilie, Michael Walker.

t59p DAVID STOKKE, *A. P. M.*

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Fresh Goods.

THE subscriber is just opening, and offers for sale, at his store, opposite Mr. Slaughter's, Salisbury, a good assortment of

Dry Goods, *China in setts, and*
Queen's & Glass-Ware, *Hard-Ware.*

Among his Dry Goods, are superfine black and blue Broadcloths, of a very superior quality; common Cloths, of different colors; very fine and common Cassimeres; Canton Crapes, black and other colors; Silk Sarcenets; Vestings of different colors; Robes for Ladies' Dresses; Cambrics and Calicoes; Blankets, &c. &c. &c. Also, Ladies' Bonnets; a general assortment of Hats and Jockey Caps, and of gentlemen's and ladies' Shoes, best and common quality; ladies' and men's Saddles; Bridles and Saddle-Bags; Cotton Cards; Gun Powder and Shot, of the best quality; and a variety of other articles.

He has, likewise, fresh Imperial *Tea,* of the first quality; as well as a good assortment of GROCERIES, in general.

As he wishes to make quick sales, he will dispose of his Goods, for cash, at a very small advance from cost.

8wt64 GEORGE MILLER.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business,* in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

Plantation for Sale.

NOTICE.—For sale, a valuable Plantation, 12 miles from Salisbury, on the Main Yadkin river. This plantation contains 360 acres of fine land, attached to which is a very valuable Ferry. Terms will be made convenient. For particulars, apply to Dr. Ferrand, in Salisbury.

Rowan Co. July 3, 1821. 57

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of Land, lying [illegible] waters of Hunting Creek, containi[illegible] acres, with a farm of 140 or 150 acres [illegible] large low grounds, fit for the culture [illegible] and grass. Also, the half of that well [illegible] never failing mill on said creek. The te[illegible] be made easy to the purchaser. Apply [illegible] subscriber, in Iredell county.

ANDREW MITCH[illegible]

July 1, 1821. 56 3t

RETURN OF

Taxable Property.

THE 21st and 28th days of the present [illegible] are appointed to take in the taxab[illegible] erty in the Borough of Salisbury. Att[illegible] will be given on each of those days, in th[illegible] House, from the hours of 10 to 12 o'clo[illegible] and from 1 to 4 o'clock. 3t59

The Sheriff will attend on the same d[illegible] to collect the tax due in said company for the years 1819 and 1820.

Lost, or Mislaid,

ON the 2d instant, a red morocco P[illegible] BOOK, *containing some cash,* and [illegible] lowing papers, viz: One note on Co[illegible] Ballew for $850, given 30th September [illegible] one do. on Elisha P. Miller for $50, giv[illegible] April, 1821; one ditto on George Conn[illegible] $432 43, given 24th April, 1821. The [illegible] notes are payable to myself. *Also, a bo*[illegible] by John Sudderth to myself, for the co[illegible] of a title to 400 acres of land. I forew[illegible] persons from trading for said notes, and the said endorsers from paying them to any person [illegible] myself. THOMAS FLEM[illegible]

Burke Co. June 21, 1821. t59p

Caution.

I FOREWARN all persons from tradin[illegible] Note given by me to John G. Lintile, [illegible] dollars, dated February the 27th, 1821; [illegible] note, or bond, I am determined not to [illegible] the said Lintile is indebted to me to nea[illegible] amount of said bond.

AUSBORN [illegible]

Cabarrus, July 2, 1821.

State of North-Caroli[na,]

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

MAY *Sessions,* 1821: *Andrew McB*[illegible] *right of his wife Harriet, vs. George* [illegible]ton, administrator of Doct. Thomas Hende[illegible] Petition for distributive share of the esta[illegible] appearing to the satisfaction of the cou[illegible] the defendant, George Hampton, resides [illegible] the limits of this state, it is therefore *Order*[illegible] court, that publication be made six weeks [illegible] Western Carolinian, that the said adminis[illegible] appear at our next Court of Pleas and Q[illegible] Sessions to be held for the county of Mec[illegible]burg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, [illegible] fourth Monday in August next, and ple[illegible] swer, or demur to said petition, otherwise [illegible] be taken pro confesso against him. W[illegible] Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said co[illegible] Charlotte, the 4th Monday of May, 1821.

6wt62 ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C.* [illegible]

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

MAY Sessions, 1821: Petition for parti[illegible] of the real estate: *Henry Lewis vs.* the heirs at law of Francis Lewis. *It appea*[illegible] the satisfaction of the court, that some [illegible] heirs at law of Francis Lewis reside witho[illegible] limits of this state, it is therefore *Ordered* [illegible] court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the said heirs to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in August next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise [illegible] be taken pro confesso as to them. Witness Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said court, at Charlotte, the 4th Monday of May, 1821.

6wt62 ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.



FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Old Bachelor's Excuses for not marrying.

I would have married, but the girls
Were so confounded witty,
They hid their charms, with rouge and curls,
Which turn'd my love to pity.

I then, for pity's sake, did try,
With all my arts to win them;
But lack-a-day, I found that I
Could find no pity in them.

I dress'd me out beau a la mode,
Determin'd yet to try them;
But lack-a-day, as on I rode,
I found that I must *buy* them.

On every maid I tried my darts,
'Till at length a pretty old one
Said, "if with darts you'd pierce our hearts,
"You must go and get a *gold* one."

I then gave up my mad career,
With many a heart felt hi-ho;
A Bachelor at my sixtieth year,
And resolv'd that I would die so.

WIT PAID FOR.

On the pleasure arising from Public Worship.

TO MARY.

How dear to pious souls the day
Which bids them to the church repair!
How sweet to cast their cares away
And meet their heavenly Father there!

O how I love that place of rest!
Where mingling with the peaceful train,
Devotion fills the yielding breast,
And soft emotions bless her reign.

If such the happiness that springs
From prayer and praise in union sweet,
What must we feel when angel's wings
Shall waft us to the Saviour's feet!

That heaven must be a blessed place
My Mary's gentle sighs declare;
And when I view her lovely face,
I know my soul expatiates there!

For Mary, when in thy bright eyes
Devotion's rising beams I see,
Fond fancy follows to the skies
To learn if angels look like thee.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM THE N. Y. LITERARY JOURNAL.

THE *TOLL*-GATHERER'S DAUGHTER.

Foaming through the chasms of immense rocks that seem to have been driven asunder by some giant stroke, the Hudson forms the cataract well known at Glen's Falls, and makes its way over and through the rocks with a force that shakes the slender bridge, which is thrown across the stream below. At the end of the bridge stands, or rather did stand twenty years since, the humble residence of the toll-gatherer. The neatnes of the house gave a charm to its lowliness: it was built on a rock, and half hid by the weeping willows that grew around it; and the traveller, nearly stunned by the noise of the struggling waters that dazzled his sight as they foamed and sparkled in the sun, looked with pleasure to contemplate this simple quiet scene, which seemed the chosen abode of peace and innocence. Butler, the name of the owner, had seen better days: he had begun his life with fair prospects; but the loss of a leg, and many a wo besides, had brought him, in the decline of life, to the lowly occupation of toll-gatherer. Yet this lot was not without alleviations; there was a cheerful and affectionate wife, a lovely and affectionate daughter, and a sincere and excellent adviser in the Dominie, as the minister of the parish was familiarly termed. The Dominie was exactly suited to his situation; his talents were not of the first order, nor was his knowledge extensive, but he was possessed of plain good sense, sound judgment, and that kindness of disposition 'which loves all, and in turn is loved by all.' His piety was simple, but very fervent; perhaps it was this sincerity that rendered his sermons impressive, for he certainly was not eloquent: his language was not chaste, nor his style regular, yet have men's hearts melted and trembled before him. He had never been married: indeed his slender salary, although increased by teaching a school, would not allow him the comfort of a home. He therefore resided alternately with the different members of the congregation; and the house was thought blest while it contained the Pastor. Thus he became intimately acquainted with every one of his small flock. He joined with cheerfulness in all their moral sports, and shared their sufferings with the same sincerity. Butler was distinguished by the minister's peculiar favor, and his daughter looked up to the Dominie as a second father.

The good man had bestowed upon his favorite all his sum of learning. She was now sixteen; and being pronounced as wise as her instructor, she had quitted school to aid her mother in her domestic duties. As the father was now infirm, and the dame a busy housewife, the task of gathering toll generally devolved on LETTY; for that was her unsentimental name. There was another reason that rendered her appropriate for this duty; in addition to reading and writing, she had acquired a considerable knowledge of arithmetic, which made her tolerably expert in changing dollars to shillings. A knowledge of the Bible, the Child's Instructer, the history of England, comprehended all Letty's literary attainments; but they were sufficient to engraft on her heart, a grateful and fervent love to God, and a strong sense of virtue, and by bounding her hope and wishes to the narrow scene her lot seemed to be cast in, gave her cheerfulness and contentment.

It was a sultry summer evening: Letty had carried her spinning wheel to the side of the house, where, seated under a large tree, she busily spun, while she listened to the deep rolling of the fall as its light spray fell around her. She was roused from her employment by the sound of wheels, and looking up beheld a gig dashing violently down the steep hill that led to the bridge, and in spite of the prohibition, they passed over the entrance, and came full speed over the trembling boards. She perceived the driver had lost all command over his horse, who frightened by the noise of the falling waters, with nostrils extended, seemed to spurn control, and drawing himself up prepared to jump from the bridge, when Letty, running forward, opened the gate. The furious animal rushed through, and before she could retreat, a violent blow from the wheel felled her to the ground. A stranger passing stopped the horse, while the gentleman, whose life Letty had preserved, jumped from the gig and carried her to the house. She had received a severe blow on the temple, and the effusion of blood was with difficulty stanched. The stranger waited till she recovered; then leaving a well filled purse on the table, he bade them adieu.

A week had elapsed since this accident, when the stranger returned. Letty was sitting up, supported by pillows: illness shed over her countenance a languor, which, though it took from its bloom, gave it an air of refinement and added to its interest. Even the black handkerchief that bound her brow set off the snowy clearness of her complexion, while the drooping eyelid displayed its long dark lashes, that gave a rich expression to a pair of eyes of heaven's own blue. Letty thanked the gentleman, in her soft tones and artless language for the attention he had shown her, and expressed her regret at occasioning so much trouble, in such a simple yet graceful manner, as astonished her visitor.

Mr. Thornly, as he announced himself, became a frequent guest at the cottage, and often condescended to share their humble repast. Indeed he seemed to forget, while listening to the conversation of his untaught girl, that he had mixed with the learned and witty, and the fashionable. He brought her books, and while instructing her mind, he won her affections. At length he returned to his party at Lake George; although unconscious of the motive, in every excursion his steps were directed to Glen cottage, and his spoils, game, fish, and even a wreath of flowers, were used as a pretext for a visit. But as much as he revered the old man and admired his daughter, Mr. Thornly never mentioned their names to his gay companions, or led them near the retreat of Butler, who delighted to talk of him to his friend the Dominie; the old man, who, as I hinted before, did not possess much worldly wisdom, expressed his impatience to see their new friend, nor did he read in Letty's downcast eye and burning cheek the secret of her bosom.

Meantime some business called Thornly home, and detained him some weeks. Convinced how dear the simple rustic had become to him, he sighed, and wished she was well born; how gladly would he marry her! and his heart swelled with rapture at the idea of passing his life with her; but it chilled him to think she was a toll-gatherer's daughter. He determined to forget her; but the next moment he thought of her so lovely and gentle, and set off for Glen's Falls. His heart beat when he marked the flash of joy that lit upon Letty's beautiful eyes when she saw him.

Thornly talked of love; although Letty was silent, her blushes plainly showed what her lips durst not utter. One day as they were strolling through the woods that lined the banks of the stream, Letty interrupted her lover in the midst of his ardent declaration, by looking up with a blushing cheek, as she innocently said, "but I am too young to marry."—"Marry!" said Thornly with the air of a man just awakened from a dream; oh! we will not think of that, my dear Letty; and throwing his arms around her, continued, "we can love without marriage." Letty withdrew from his embrace, and said in an earnest tone, "then although you love me dearer than life, you do not think of marriage?"

Thornly was rather disconcerted, but replied 'my family, dearest girl, is rich and honorable'—'and I am the daughter of a beggar,' said Letty. 'I see it is a vain, weak girl that I was. But sir, though a great and rich man, you could at least have been a merciful one.' 'Better,' said the poor girl, unable to suppress her tears, 'better to have left me to die on the road than to break my heart.' As she choaked with sobs, she uttered these words, she hastened from her astonished lover. He followed her imploring her pardon. Letty stopped, and with an effort that sent the blood to her heart, bade him depart forever, and not forget that her father, though old and infirm, could protect his child from insult.

There is a dignity in virtue that even in the simple words of Letty awakened her dissolute admirer. A woman of polished education might have expressed her sentiments in a firmer and more touching language, but she could not have shown greater firmness and dignity than did the humble rustic.

Letty walked or rather ran home, and throwing herself on the bed, she literally 'lifted up her voice and wept bitterly.' Violent agitation working on a mind unused to great emotion produced a fever, which jeopardized her life for some days. Her parents and her friend the minister watched by her bedside in sorrow. Her life was granted to their tender prayers. Letty recovered, but she was no longer the cheerful being who gladdened the hearts of her friends. The minister related her history to a lady in the neighborhood, who, interested by her story, sent frequently for Letty, and becoming attached to her, prevailed upon the parents to consent to her residing with her entirely, while she bestowed upon the old man a comfortable house, and a small but well stocked farm. Mrs. W. had retired from a world of which she had seen too much and knew too well, to love. But she had brought to her retirement a mind well cultivated, and a fund of useful knowledge. She took delight in opening to her protegee these copious stores; and while she imparted substantial knowledge, she also gave her a refinement of taste and manners, of which, from her education, she was necessarily destitute.

Two years glided on; but in the midst of her benevolent plan Mrs. W. died, and Letty returned to her parents, wiser but not happier. She had gained refinement and cultivation, but had not that willingness to be happy, if I may so express it, that marked her earlier days. The simple pleasures that once would have caused her heart to beat with rapture, were now dull and vapid; and she was shocked to perceive that the recollection of the luxuries she enjoyed at her friend's mansion, rendered her at first discontented with the humble habits of her father's cottage. At this period a neighboring farmer, young and wealthy, offered his hand to Letty. Her parents urged her to accept him, and at length she consented to give her hand, but protested that she could not bestow her heart. A week before the intended marriage was to take place, as one evening the family were enjoying at the porch of the house the cool breezes of twilight, an exclamation of alarm from Letty caused her father to look up from his bible, when he recognized the features of Thornly. 'Come not here young man,' said the indignant father; 'depart while you may in peace.' 'One word,' said Thornly; and passing the old man, he threw himself at Letty's feet and implored her forgiveness. 'I have been a wretched deceiver, he said, but with Letty [illegible] and yours, sir,' turning to [illegible] I shall find happiness and r[illegible] is not necessary to state, the [illegible]ed. Thornly did not plead in [illegible] the farmer was dismissed, [illegible] a week the lovers were unite[illegible] venerable pastor. Though [illegible] polished circles and fashio[illegible]ociety, Thornly never had ca[illegible] to blush for THE TOLL-GATHERER'S DAUGHTER.

ELE[illegible]MPLIMENT.

Dr. John[illegible] often been unjustly accused of h[illegible] been rude in his manners towards [illegible]; we never heard a more flattering reply than that he once made to Miss Reynolds, the sister of Sir Joshua. Miss Linley, afterwards the first wife of Mr. Sh[illegible] was then at the height of her celebrity, and Dr. Johnson went one evening to drink tea with Miss Reynolds, according to a previous appointment. When he entered the room, Miss Reynolds said—"See, Dr. Johnson, what a preference I give your company, for I had an offer of a place in a box at the Oratorio, to hear Miss Linley sing: but I would rather sit with you." "And I, madam," replied Johnson, "would rather sit with you than sit upon a throne."

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

During the administration of William Pitt the younger, at the time when Mr. Addington (now Lord Sidmouth) was Speaker in the British House of Commons, I often repaired to the gallery of St. Stephen's Chapel; and more especially in the winter season, listened for whole nights to the speeches of all the great parliamentary debaters. The Speaker, clerk and chaplain commonly arrived about two o'clock, P. M. Prayers were sometimes read when only these individuals were in the house. After this, the speaker, by the exertion of the officers in attendance, usually obtained a quorum for business, *i. e.* forty members, about three o'clock. As soon as he had counted this number, scores of private acts before twilight were read a first, second or third time; and indeed, every transaction, not of general interest, was concluded. At the period to which I refer, no great public measure was debated in the British House of Commons, until the minister appeared [illegible] were lighted. Meanwhile, it was [illegible]tom for most of the members [illegible] be present only when great [illegible]ons were agitated, to appear in the [illegible] between 3 and 5, P. M. take part [illegible]ts, place their name upon them [illegible] on a small piece of paper, and immediately go out again—and perhaps not return till after they had dined at a [illegible] house contiguous to the lobby.

It happened one day when I occupied the front seat in the gallery of the House of Commons, where I sometimes remained five hours before any debate began, that I observed a member, a respectable country gentleman, J. Johnston, Esq. enter the house early, take his seat, and then after placing his name on it, go out again. Soon after I beheld this piece of paper, by a puff of air, wafted from that seat. Meanwhile, a member by the name of Summer came into the house, and took the same seat as vacant, and retained it for several hours. At length, about 7 in the evening, while a committee of the whole house were in eager debate, Mr. Johnston entered, and stalking up directly to the *seat*, now filled by Summer, in a boisterous tone demanded *it* as his right. To this demand Summer demurred—whereupon Johnston seized him by the shoulders and forcibly laid him sprawling on the floor—cursing him and the Speaker with the lungs of a Stentor. Summer arose and smote him. "Order"—"Order"—Chair"—"Chair"—"Adjourn, adjourn"—was vociferated from all quarters of the house. —Many members, the friends of the combatants, rushed in between them. Four or five of the stoutest, aiding the proper officers of the house, (after remonstrance had proved unavailing,) laid violent hands upon Johnston, and by main force lugged him out of the house into the lobby, and then into a hackney coach. Half an hour had elapsed before the strife and uproar could be quelled, or the debate proceeded. Meanwhile the minister, the speaker, and the leaders of opposition concurred in the opinion, that Johnston must apologize in his seat for such outrage, and submit to the reprehension of the Speaker and house the next day.

The next day the gallery and house were thronged. Johnston in his seat, being called upon, arose and addressed the chair in a few disjointed sentences to this effect:—"Mr. Speaker, they tell me I was very drunk yesterday, and that I behaved ill and made a great uproar. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that you and other members here often get drunk too, and behaving as I did, are the next day ashamed of it. I did not mean to insult you or any body else."—Here Johnston was interrupted by peals of laughter, and shouts of "Hear him, hear him." The Speaker at length obtained a pause, and assuming gravity, put the question to the House—"Is the apology of the disorderly member satisfactory?" "Aye," was re-echoed in unanimous acclamation; and thus ended a more clamorous and unruly scene than I ever witnessed before or since, in any deliberative assembly. C.

Religious.

EVIDENCE OF CHRISTIANITY.

The most illustrious evidence of the divine origin of Christianity, and that evidence to which its great Author most confidently appealed, when called upon to prove the authority of his mission, consisted in the exercise of miraculous powers. The miracles of Christ were so *frequent*, that they could not be the effects of chance; so *public*, that they could not be the contrivance of fraud and imposture; so *instantaneous*, that they could not result from any preconcerted scheme; and so beneficial in their immediate consequences, and so conducive to propagate the salutary truths he taught, that they could not proceed from the agency of evil spirits. They must therefore been effected by the interposition of that divine power, to which Christ himself attributed them. Our Lord did not come according to the expectation of many of the Jews, as the conqueror of their enemies, to display his policy in council, and his courage in the field: but he was invested with powers, that enabled him to triumph over the works of darkness, and suspend the laws of nature. The frequent and public exercise of those powers was essential to his character as a teacher sent from God, so that miracles were the fullest and the most satisfactory credentials of his divine mission.

This divine personage, whose manifestation to the world was preceded by such a regular train of prophecies; who instantaneously cured inveterate diseases, and at whose word even the dead arose; whose mind was adorned with consummate wisdom, and whose conduct was distinguished by every virtue; descended from heaven to deliver a perfect rule of faith and practice, and taught those important and indispensable lessons of duty, which are essentially necessary to the present and future happiness of mankind.

EXTRACT.

"And is it then possible that mortal man should in any sense attain unto *perfection?* Is it possible, that we who are born in sin, and conceived in iniquity, who are brought forth in ignorance, and grow up in a multiplicity of errors; whose understandings are dark, our wills biased, our passions strong, our affections corrupted, our appetites inordinate, our inclinations irregular—Is it posible, that we who are surrounded with things themselves obscure, with examples evil, with temptations numberless, as the variety of objects that encompass us—Is it possible, that we should make any progress towards arriving at perfection? With men, indeed, this must needs be impossible; but with God all things are possible. For when we consider on the other side, that we have a perfect rule, and an unerring instructor; an example complete as the divine life, and yet with all the condescensions of human infirmity; motives strong and powerful as the rewards of heaven, and pressing as the necessity of avoiding endless destruction; assistance mighty as the grace of God, and effectual as the continual guidance of the Spirit of truth; when we consider this, I say, we may then perhaps be as apt to wonder on the other hand, that all men are not perfect. And yet with all these advantages, the perfection, that the best men ever arrive to, is but in a figurative and very imperfect sense, with great allowances, and much diminution, with frequent defects, and many, very many limitations."

Bigotry murders religion, to frighten fools with her ghost.